

WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, showers. Temp. 74° (65-85). Sunday, showers. Temp. 74° (65-85). LONDON: Friday, cloudy with showers. Temp. 54° (45-65). Saturday, clear. Temp. 54° (45-65). YORK: Saturday, clear. Temp. 54° (45-65).

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4-5, 1978

29,544

Established 1887

Ianai UN Envoy Expelled by U.S. for Spying Link

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The United States today expelled Vietnamese Ambassador to the United Nations following accusations that he had been part of a spy ring. It was the first time that United Nations head of mission had been expelled.

The State Department today officially requested the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's permanent representative to the United Nations, Dinh Ba Thi, to leave the United States, department spokesman John Trotter announced. "This action is taken pursuant to the United Nations Headquarters Agreement under which the United States retains the right to request the departure of members of foreign missions who have abused the privilege of their residence."

Although UN diplomats have been expelled for spying, no ambassador had been ordered to leave previously.

Mr. Thi was named as an indicted co-conspirator in the case involving a U.S. Information Agency employee, Ronald Humphrey, and a Vietnamese refugee, David Truong.

Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Truong were arrested Tuesday after they were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of passing secret information to Hanoi through the Vietnamese Embassy in Paris.

The two defendants both pleaded not guilty to the charges of espionage, theft of government documents and failure to register as foreign agents.

Mr. Humphrey's attorney said yesterday that his client had been under extreme pressure because a child of his common-law wife was being held "hostage" by the authorities in Vietnam.

The State Department, in announcing the expulsion of Mr. Thi, did not directly link the action to the espionage case.

Spy Link Stopped

"We do not want to prejudice the trial of the men charged in the case," Mr. Trotter said.

A spokesman at the Vietnamese Mission in New York, who refused to identify himself, said, "I have nothing to say," when asked whether Mr. Thi was in the city.

Contacted again, the spokesman replied, "No" when asked whether the ambassador would leave as requested. Then he said, "I don't know when anything will happen."

However, he declined to discuss what the United States would or could do if Mr. Thi refused to leave, dismissing questions on that issue as "hypothetical."

A spokesman for UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that the UN executive would have no comment to make on the expulsion and that the United Nations would not involve itself.

Under terms of the UN agreement with the United States, the spokesman added, "It's between the Vietnamese and the U.S."

Mr. Thi, 54, first came to the UN in July, 1975, as South Vietnam's permanent UN observer following the Communist takeover in Saigon.

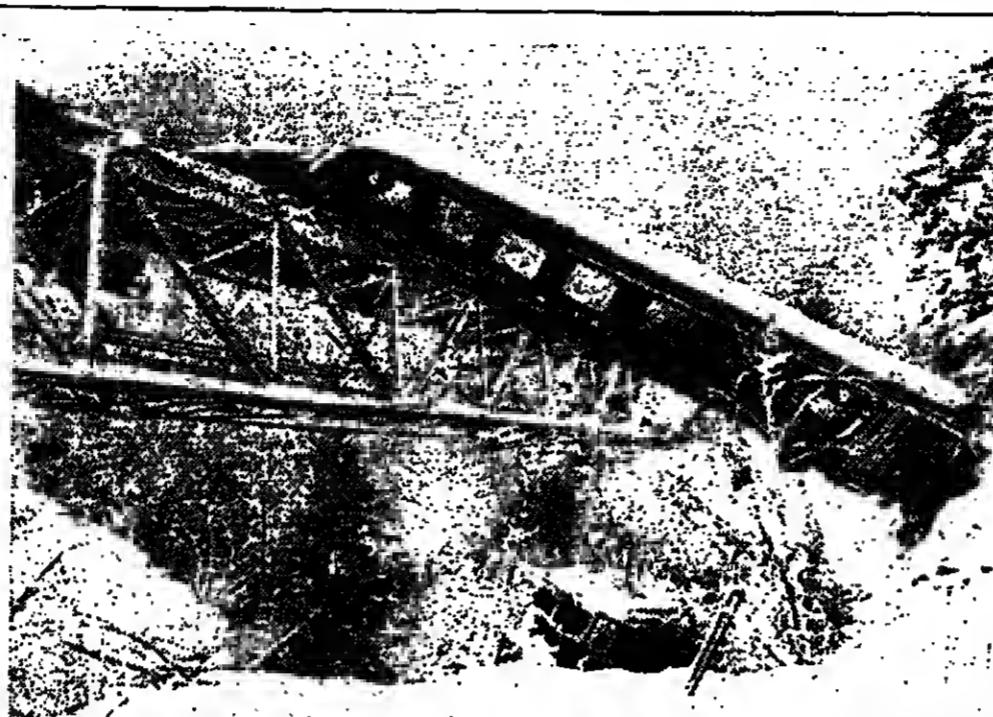
He became permanent observer of Vietnam in 1976 when North and South Vietnam were united and presented his credentials as his country's permanent UN representative on Oct. 7 of last year, following its admission as a full member of the world organization.

Sept. 20.

SALT Negotiators Meet

GENEVA, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Chief U.S. and Soviet negotiators to the strategic arms limitation talks met today for 3 hours, 40 minutes.

On the eve of Mr. Sadat's arrival, Carter administration officials sought to avoid any comments that could be construed as taking sides. Nevertheless, White



Associated Press
After an avalanche near Ausserberg, Switzerland, a train dangles from a bridge.

11 Die as Alpine Avalanches Hit 3 Countries

PARIS, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Avalanches killed 11 persons and left eight missing in the Alps today, stranding mountain villagers or vacationing skiers in three European countries.

The slides were blamed on heavy storms that piled new snow on the mountains of France, Italy, Austria and Switzerland.

Snow accumulations broke loose during the night and this morning and rolled over roads, rails, cars and villages, isolating small farming hamlets and winter resorts.

The Cervinia slide buried several parked cars and a similar avalanche—150 yards wide and more than four feet high—buried a truck near the Austrian resort of Innsbruck, but no injuries were reported.

In Switzerland, the engineer and three passengers of a train were hurt when the train slipped off the tracks after it plowed into snow that had turned over the rails.

Authorities reported that the locomotive became unhooked and plunged 30 yards into the bed of an Alpine stream. The first passenger coach, they added,

two meters high fell on the French village of Le Tigny near Chamonix, killing five occupants of a chalet and cutting off the hamlet, rescue officials reported. Four persons in the cluster were missing.

Four vacationers who left a hotel last night at Le Lavachet in the same area were still missing, they added.

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one to a halt hanging precariously from a bridge, held back by the following coach.

Several villages in eastern Switzerland were temporarily cut off. Swiss Army helicopters flew out women, children and the aged from hamlets in the isolated Bedretto Valley south of the Gotthard after slides cut off the area's electric power.

Several regions in France's High Jura also were without electricity and many roads leading to ski resorts were closed. A Chamoniex rescue team evacuated a class of suburban Paris youngsters on a ski holiday at nearby Frasserauds.

In the capital, the Seine River overflowed and forced the closing in several places of the express highways running along its banks. The Loire, the Marne and the Adour were reported at flood levels, but rivers in western and southwestern France were returning to normal after several days of high water.

Franc Slumps For Third Day

LONDON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The French franc fell sharply today against most major currencies in its third consecutive day of decline.

Dealers said there is little doubt that the heavy selloff is linked to next month's national elections, which the left stands a good chance of winning. Story Page 7.

Preceding Matters

In the case of Mr. Apel, 45, the change involves a man who is regarded as a confidant of the Chancellor, a highly skilled technician and one with enough political influence to be considered a possible successor to Mr. Schmidt.

But Mr. Apel, who inherits a great number of pressing defense matters, including West Germany's stance on the neutron bomb and European force reductions, knows little about military matters and once said he would replace the defense minister's job.

The reason, he explained in a book two years ago, was "because I have never in my life had the opportunity to come into this area."

"There is nothing," he said, "as dangerous as the type of politician who acts as if he knows everything."

A government spokesman said the statement did not characterize Mr. Apel's present attitudes, but his lack of experience was expected to force the Chancellor to play a more active role in day-to-day defense matters.

Practical Leftist?

Mr. Matthaeus, 52, is a trained economist who studied briefly at the University of Wisconsin and spent much of his career as an official of IG Metal, the large West German metallurgical union. He described himself in an interview last March as a "practical-type leftist" and his political strength within the party has been his close ties to its left wing.

But the characterization of himself as a leftist appeared mainly to be in a domestic political context and unlikely to affect West Germany's monetary policy. As minister of research and development, Mr. Matthaeus actively campaigned last year for West Germany to export its nuclear technology to Brazil, a position

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Sadat Starts 6-Day U.S. Visit, To Meet Carter on Weekend

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat arrived here tonight to begin a six-day visit during which he will confer with President Carter and other government leaders in an effort to give new momentum to stalled Middle East peace talks.

The Egyptian President commands a stream of snow and ice

Senate Unit Votes Tax Delay

To '79 for Americans Abroad

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—A two-year delay in substantial tax increases for U.S. citizens overseas, combined with a complete revision of U.S. taxation of Americans abroad was approved yesterday by the Senate Finance Committee.

In a series of actions, the Senate panel in effect voted to wipe out the section 811 (foreign income) provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act and substitute a measure proposed late last year by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Calif. The Ribicoff plan would replace the current income exclusion with special deductions.

Sen. Ribicoff's proposals apply only to income earned in 1979 and thereafter. Income earned last year and this year would be taxed under the foreign-income provisions that applied before the 1976 act was passed.

However, many taxbreaks will have to be overcome before the bill can become law.

Since the measure is an amendment to a House-passed bill that simply would have delayed the effects of the 1976 act for a year, it not only must be adopted by the Senate but also must survive a House-Senate conference.

The subcommittee found that the operators mounting the test cameras had trouble finding the member who was on his feet and would up photographing empty chairs.

"Some means must also be found to control the cameras in such a way as to produce proper framing of members, whether they are standing still or moving," the report said.

"Improper controls of cameras will produce amateurish pictures unworthy of the dignity of the House."

The subcommittee recommended, to no one's surprise, that the House should control and operate its broadcast coverage rather than turning it over to the news media.

As a member said afterward, "We seem better home movies."

Screen Test Shakes Legislators

Congressmen Complain That TV Shows Bad Points

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (WP)—Unbelievable as it may seem, the House of Representatives is suffering from an acute case of camera-shyness, and for good reason.

An 80-day television test filming of House sessions shows that because of the lighting in the chamber, bold heads like the sun, stars and clouds are the eyes of members, casting what a report called "a racoon effect."

Rep. Shirley Chisholm, N.Y., also objected that because of the lighting, black members of the House tend to disappear from the screen altogether.

Furthermore, even the most low-keyed members, such as Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., can barely be heard on the television set if they turn their back away from the microphone.

Such were the findings of a House subcommittee headed by Rep. Gillis Long, D-La., which recommended yesterday that the House televise its sessions. However, it cited the above concerns as worthy of further House consideration.

"It's not as easy as we thought to put in television," said Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass. He said that he does not think it will be possible to have cameras operating in the House chamber this year, as was originally planned.

The complications in the television scheme are also technical, such as what fees to charge distributors for access to the footage. Some complications are legal such as whether the film could be used in court cases to constitute legislative intent.

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Party Refuses Role In Philippine Election

MANILA, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The opposition Liberal party announced today that it will not participate in the April 2 elections for an interim National Assembly under martial law and called the exercise an "expensive, useless farce."

Former Sen. Gerardo Roxas, party president, and Jovito Salonga, chairman of the party's steering committee issued a statement announcing the decision. The move left only one major political group, a coalition supporting President Ferdinand Marcos, as a contender in the elections.



United Press International
Christian Democratic party secretary Benigno Zaccagnini muffles a sneeze while Italian Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti listens to crisis proposals in Rome yesterday.

In Bonn Shake-Up

Schmidt Drops Leber, Shifts Apel to Defense

By John Vinocur

BONN, Feb. 3 (NYT)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt extensively reorganized his Cabinet today, appointing new defense and finance ministers in an attempt to limit the political liability of a spying and eavesdropping scandal.

A government spokesman announced that Finance Minister Hans Apel would take over the post of Defense Minister Georg Leber, who submitted his resignation Wednesday after assuming personal responsibility for inaccurately reporting on the extent of a series of bugging incidents. Hans Matthaeus, the minister of research and development, will replace Mr. Apel as finance minister.

Other changes in the leadership of the Housing, Economic Cooperation and Education Ministries made the shift the largest involving key government personnel since Mr. Schmidt succeeded Willy Brandt in the wake of a spy scandal in May, 1974.

The remodeling of the 18-man Cabinet was widely regarded as an attempt by the Chancellor to restore his Social Democratic party's prestige in a year when it faces difficult parliamentary elections in four of West Germany's 11 states.

The new group of ministers, who will be sworn in Feb. 16, is generally younger and more to the left in tone, but it loses a woman whose appointment had represented a victory for German feminists.

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Excluding Communists



AP
Hans Apel

that brought him into conflict with the left.

But the Cabinet changes did not end the spy and eavesdropping scandals.

A parliamentary committee is continuing to investigate how three East German spies infiltrated the Defense Ministry and copied more than 1,000 secret documents.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Excluding Communists

Andreotti Suggests a Cabinet To Serve Until End of the Year

ROME, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Italian Premier-Designate Giulio Andreotti today proposed an 11-month government with a program backed by chairman of parliamentary groups as a way of keeping the Communists at bay.

Mr. Andreotti told the directorate that he would not agree to an emergency government which would include Communists. But the time limit he is setting on the proposed government would be a face-saving formula for both Christian Democrats and the Communists.

It would enable the government to accept Communist parliamentary backing at the same time telling Christian Democratic voters that the arrangement is only temporary and does not set a precedent.

The Communists could present the situation as another step toward power. However, Mr. Andreotti has indicated that he would not accept any solution that did not include a Communist role in government.

The Communists won 34.5 per cent of the vote in the 1976 general elections; the Christian Democrats won 33.8 per cent.

Mr. Andreotti got support at the meeting from party Secretary Benigno Zaccagnini, who said the proposal was "within the confrontation line decided by the party congress" not to allow Communists into the Cabinet.

Sources said that Mr. Andreotti was asked to spell out what his proposal meant and that he replied that his formula was not a "halfway house" to admitting the Communists into the government.

24 Rightists Jailed

ROME, Feb. 3 (UPI)—A court here yesterday convicted 24 rightists of political conspiracy and kidnapping.

Carlo Fumagalli, leader of a "Revolutionary Action Movement" that committed a number of bombings in the Brescia area of northern Italy in the early 1970s, drew the heaviest sentence, 20 years and 10 months in jail. Others were given sentences ranging from three months to 15 years and six months.

Party

Contributions Up

Soviet Dissident Fund Is Reported as Healthy

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Feb. 3.—Friends and relatives of jailed dissident writer Alexander Ginsburg marked the first anniversary of his arrest yesterday with a report that the fund to aid political prisoners here that he once managed is healthy.

Last summer the guardians of

The fund merged last fall with a similar aid operation founded by dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov to help children of political prisoners.

Set Up in 1974

The original fund was set up in 1974 by exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, partly from royalties he earned in the West for his book, *Gulag Archipelago*. Up to Mr. Ginsburg's arrest on Feb. 3 of last year, the fund reportedly dispensed about \$350,000 to more than 1,000 prisoners and their families.

The Sakharov children's fund also was established in 1974. The two were combined according to Sergei Khodorovich, who, with Mrs. Ginsburg, manages the fund now. Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, is an adviser.

The new caretakers refused to say how much money the fund has for fear of an official crackdown. However, Mrs. Ginsburg said that the fund is an all well off now as it was a year ago, and there has been no fallout in the amount of money disbursed.

Contributions Up

In the last several months Soviet contributions to the fund have increased sharply. "They give anything from several rubles to several hundred rubles" and those contributions account for between 40 per cent and 50 per cent of the money collected, Mrs. Sakharov said. Mr. Solzhenitsyn contributes a significant part of the total.

"The very fact that we're able to gather and speak freely about life here is to a large degree because of Alexander Ginsburg and others like him," Gleb Yashin, a Russian Orthodox priest and religious activist, told a group of about 40 dissidents and Western journalists assembled at the Ginsburg apartment.

Carter Gets Criticism on Rights Stand

VIENNA, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Former Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, a senior spokesman for the Carter '77 dissident group, has criticized President Carter for his tough approach to human rights violations in Communist Eastern Europe.

Mr. Hajek said this week that demands by Western nations for quiet reform in Eastern Europe would not help dissident groups. "It is more important to strengthen the whole process of defense in which respect for human rights has its own place," he said.

Mr. Hajek, 64, was foreign minister under Alexander Dubcek, whose eight-month reform rule was toppled in August, 1968, by a Soviet-led invasion.

Political Overtones

Mr. Hajek said that Mr. Carter's criticisms would be effective "if such statements were accompanied by evidence which clearly showed that the policy of stressing human rights was not aimed by one side at its political opponents."

Western impatience with Communist countries could harden their attitudes and risk a return to East-West hostility, he said.

If the cold war period returned, it would lead to a kind of McCarthyism in the West and a new form of Stalinism in the East," he declared. "In both cases, human rights would come off badly."

Meanwhile, Czechoslovak authorities have arrested playwright Vaclav Havel and two dissidents, sources said yesterday.

Mr. Havel, actor Pavel Landovsky and Jaroslav Kukal, a factory worker, can be held for at least 30 days without charges.

Elected From Ball

The three men were being questioned about allegations that they acted against public officials and obstructed police, the sources said.

They were detained last weekend after police invited them from the annual railroad workers' ball in Prague. Officials told them that they were unwelcome, and they were taken to police headquarters.

Mr. Havel, whose plays are banned in Czechoslovakia, was given a 14-month suspended sentence last October on charges of smuggling anti-state literature to the West. He spent four months in prison last year.

The playwright, 41, was one of the original signatories of Carter '77, a manifesto circulated last year that called for major improvement in human rights in Czechoslovakia.

Carter Will Nominate New Envoy to Greece

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—President Carter said today that he will nominate Robert McCloskey as ambassador to Greece, replacing nominee William Schaufele who caused a furor in Greece because of a remark he made at his confirmation hearing.

Mr. Schaufele, whose nomination was withdrawn after his hearing last year, told senators he considered Greek control of Mediterranean islands a few miles from Turkey an unusual arrangement. Mr. McCloskey was ambassador to Cyprus in 1973 and 1974. Since 1976, he has been ambassador to the Netherlands.

6. Somebody's birthday.

(Another good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.



MASKED PROTEST—Left-wing Istanbul university students, masked to prevent identification by rival groups, start protest against right-wing militancy.

Riots Are Latest Episode

More Trouble Seen in Tunisia Labor Conflict

By Paul Hofman

TUNIS, Feb. 3 (NYT).—A week after the gravest riots in Tunisia since it gained independence from France 22 years ago, many here say there may be more trouble.

At the moment, Tunis and the other cities where protests left many dead and injured are outwardly calm. An 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. curfew is still rigidly enforced—the few persons breaking it have been sentenced to six months in jail after summary trials.

According to official figures, 46 persons were killed in the disorders during the general strike last Thursday. Foreign witnesses said that the death toll was high, and may be even higher than authorities indicate, because the troops called to quell the violence lacked experience in riot control.

The question of who will eventually take over from President Habib Bourguiba is considered a strong factor in the tensions that led to last week's violence. Mr. Bourguiba is 74 and suf-

fers from arteriosclerosis. He has been head of state and chief of the Neo-Destour party, a highly personal ruling system, since independence in 1956. As the end of his long rule seems near, many politicians are vying for influence.

It is also a country, however, where more than half the population of six million is under 25 years of age, and where youth unemployment is high. Many of the rioters were teen-agers. So were many of the victims, who included 450 wounded civilians.

"The discontent of young people fits in with the new militancy of Tunisian labor, and of course with the overriding problem of the succession," said a Western diplomat here.

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East Germany Protests Delay Of Defector's Wife by U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—East Germany has protested to Britain that authorities at London's Heathrow Airport prevented the departure Wednesday of an East German woman whose diplomat husband earlier this week defected to the West, British officials said today.

They explained, however, that immigration officers wanted to make sure that the woman, Marlene Weiske, and her 7-year-old daughter were not being forced to leave by two East German officials who were with them at the airport.

Mr. Weiske and her daughter left London today on a direct flight to East Berlin. They were driven to the airport in an East German Embassy limousine.

Bernhard Weiske, an East German Embassy aide, left secretly for Bonn Tuesday with travel documents provided by the West Germans.

British officials said that East German Ambassador Karl-Heinz Kern yesterday visited the Foreign Office to deliver a protest over the incident. The Foreign Office said that the airport officials had acted properly.

Noting that it was standard British policy not to allow people to be taken out of the country under duress, officials said the behavior of the two East Ger-

mans gave the impression that Mrs. Weiske was being forced to leave against her will.

But by the time immigration officers established that she was traveling freely, her plane for Prague had left, they explained.

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Indictment of 2 Ex-Congressmen Is Seen Likely After Park Inquiry

By William Chapman

SHOUL, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The Justice Department's questioning of Tomaz Park has turned evidence that is likely result in the indictment of former members of the House Representatives, U.S. officials said today.

The officials identified them Otto Passman, Louisiana

Democrat, and William Minshall, an Ohio Republican.

Mr. Park's detailed testimony also produced evidence involving two other former representatives, Gov. Edwin Edwards of Louisiana and Cornelius Gallagher of New Jersey, both Democrats.

However, Gov. Edwards and Mr. Gallagher are not likely to be indicted because of the federal

statute of limitations, the officials said. Both left Congress in 1972.

Evidence on more than a score of other present and former congressmen did not amount to criminal violations but their names and Mr. Park's testimony about them will be furnished to the House and Senate Ethics Committees.

There was no evidence, the officials also said, against several dozen other present and former members whom Mr. Park was questioned before.

House Ethics Committee investigators said today they would begin unrestricted questioning of Mr. Park in Washington on Feb. 21, the Associated Press reported.

Major Breakthrough

Today's tentative assessment of Mr. Park's testimony was provided by U.S. officials who seemed eager to dispel the presumption that large numbers of present and former members were criminally involved in the Korean business-

man's influence-buying scheme.

Mr. Park's 17 days of questioning ended here Wednesday and Justice Department investigators left for Washington today, carrying several large valises crammed with documents and more than 2,000 pages of Mr. Park's testimony.

Those themes did turn up in most, if not all, the panel-discussion summaries, which now go to Congress and the White House.

But even in yesterday's summaries, it was clear that some sharp issues had not been resolved within the conference.

One was the advisability of a "national growth policy," a cherished aim of the Commerce Department, which managed the conference. Senator Orval Myrick, Laemmle told Mr. Carter that the panels for which she was reporting agreed, "we need a national growth and economic development policy," formally proposed by the President and approved by Congress.

On the other hand, Charles Bishop, president of the University of Arkansas, reporting for another set of panels, told Mr. Carter that "while some of us believed that explicit national and state growth policies should guide the future distribution of population and economic activity, we all concluded that the federal government should have no preconceived plan for such a distribution."

Diverse Group

The President listened for 40 minutes as six speakers summarized the conclusions and recommendations of the 24 citizen panels which had been discussing issues of economic growth, employment, the environment and regional disparities since mid-September.

West Virginia Gov. John Rocker

ett, chairman of the conference advisory committee, told Carter, "This incredibly di-

Carter Says He Can't Recall Meeting on Patronage Posts

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—President Carter does not recall meeting with Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman James Eastland on the patronage system of appointing U.S. attorneys when he met in Atlanta in December.

While House press secretary Judy Powell said yesterday

Sen. Eastland, D-Miss., has said that if the question of ap-

pointing U.S. attorneys came up at the meeting "I don't remember it."

During the meeting, according to a Justice Department spokesman, Mr. Carter decided to continue the patronage system for U.S. prosecutors, although in his campaign he had pledged to expand it to judges and U.S. attorneys on the basis of merit.

Powell Aggressive

Adopting a belligerent stance, the press agency issued a challenge in the case of David Mansfield, the Republican U.S. attorney in Philadelphia whose office has produced charges that Mr. Carter has reigned on his promise to remove the Justice Department from politics.

"We're going to have an appointment in Philadelphia shortly and I want to go on record in the strongest possible terms and invite a comparison of the record of our appointees and the person who used to hold that job."

Justice Department officials have said that Sen. Eastland and Attorney General Griffin Bell reached an understanding on retention of the patronage system in appointing U.S. attorneys before Mr. Carter's inauguration.

But on Wednesday, Marvin Ward, the chief Justice Department spokesman, said that the agreement actually was reached at a meeting between Mr. Carter and Sen. Eastland on Dec. 18, 1976, in Atlanta. Mr. Ward said that Mr. Bell "just sat in."

White House officials have not disputed that Mr. Carter, even before his inauguration, decided to go along with the system, which Mr. Powell characterized as "very ingrained in the political system."

Nonetheless, he said yesterday

Germany called today for a ban on the manufacture of nuclear bombs and warheads.

The proposal was made to a sitting group of the conference it is reviewing the Helsinki accords on security and cooperation in Europe.

Our preliminary view is that a proposal is a positive contribution to our work," U.S. Ambassador Myron Hoffmann said.

He added that the United States could accept the 18-page document as a basis for negotiations at the 35-nation meeting.

Nonetheless, he said yesterday

Washington, Feb. 3 (AP).—A German called today for a ban on the manufacture of nuclear bombs and warheads.

The proposal was made to a sitting group of the conference it is reviewing the Helsinki accords on security and cooperation in Europe.

Peace Prize Candidates

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—Soviet groups monitoring implementation of the Helsinki accords are being nominated for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize, a group said yesterday.

U.S. congressional members of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe made a statement saying that it would suggest that the 43 Helsinki watch groups deserved the peace prize.

Charles Andrews, manager of AAA's worldwide travel division, testified before a Senate Finance subcommittee concerning revisions to the Customs Procedure Reform Act.

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Keeping Cool on Ethiopia

A thousand Soviet advisers, 2,000 Cubans, and hundreds of planes and ships full of military equipment have descended on Ethiopia in recent months. Washington is distressed. President Carter has warned Moscow that its growing military involvement jeopardizes U.S.-Soviet cooperation on other issues. Many worry that if the Soviet Union makes a client of the Marxist-Leninist Ethiopian government of Col. Mengistu, it will acquire a base for subversion in Africa and for interference with the crucial Red Sea oil routes. Many worry even more about the growing willingness—and capacity—of the Soviet Union to project its military power far from home. These are legitimate concerns. But there can be no reasonable discussion of counter-measures without some perspective about the situation.

* * *

The old Ethiopian empire has been torn apart by political upheaval and ethnic separatism. Col. Mengistu has responded to the disintegration with mass mobilizations, summary executions and the bid for Soviet and Cuban help against a Somali invasion of the Ogaden region. Without approving the colonel's style or rule or choice of friends, Americans should recognize that any support for the invading Somalis or the secessionist Eritreans would be resented not only in Ethiopia but in most of Africa where territorial integrity is prized above all.

That still leaves the question of the Soviet danger. At this point, it seems remote. The example of Col. Mengistu's intrigue-ridden regime is not likely to have much appeal to colonels-in-waiting in neighboring states. As for shipping, the bulk of oil from the Gulf flows nowhere near the Eritrean coast, Ethiopia's only coastline. If Moscow wanted to replace the relatively modest port facilities it once enjoyed at Berbera, a more likely place would be at Aden, on the Indian Ocean. South Yemen is also a supporter of many Soviet positions and a recipient of Soviet arms.

The new Soviet connection must also be seen against Ethiopia's remarkable past suc-

cess in protecting its independence by balancing off the ambitions of would-be colonial powers. Its special prestige in Africa rests on this record. If the threat of disintegration were overcome, any Ethiopian government might move to reduce dependence on Moscow. Col. Mengistu already faces domestic opposition to his reliance on foreigners.

In any case, the Soviet involvement in the Horn of Africa has been notable so far for its ineptitude. After over-arming Somalia, whose designs on Ethiopian-held territory were no secret, Moscow was unable to prevent the Somalis from using Soviet equipment against the new Soviet ally in Ethiopia. For then helping Ethiopia resist the attack the Russians were expelled from Somalia. In Ethiopia, meanwhile, the Russians acquired some responsibility for an unpromising military situation in a most unstable political scene. To turn all this to offensive advantage would be quite a trick.

* * *

It is worrisome that the Russians are again advertising a readiness and capability to intervene in Africa, repeating the pattern of Angola. They thus aggravate big-power rivalries on that continent and only stimulate the United States to even greater support for Iran and Saudi Arabia, which are acing arms at a disturbing pace.

Since military countermeasures now seem neither feasible, nor effective, Washington ought to look to the advantages of avoiding direct involvement in the horn. Somalia's requests for arms should be resisted—at least until it agrees to negotiate over Ogaden. Mediation is something the United States can offer to both sides in the conflict, whereas the Russians can offer it to neither. But that is not to say that the United States ought to hide its distress with the Russians. They have shown in the Middle East, and again in Africa, that they are clumsy and dangerous custodians of their new military capabilities. They can be held accountable for the bloodshed before the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Energy: A Possible Solution

For several months now, the Carter energy bill has been caught fast in the tangled politics of natural-gas pricing. Nothing will move forward, it appears, until there's an agreement on gas prices—and progress toward an agreement is both slow and highly uncertain. Recently, we discussed the rising possibility that Congress will fail altogether to pass the energy bill. Today we shall sketch out some of the reasons for the impasse over gas pricing—and argue, once again, that there's plenty of room for a decent compromise.

* * *

The split among the Senate conferees—originally 9 votes to 9 but now, because of the death of Sen. Lee Metcalf, 8 to 8—has come to symbolize the standoff in Congress. That's unfortunate, because neither of those ideological factions forms the base for a bill that would be accepted by the House or the country with the broad support that an effective energy policy requires. Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the energy committee, has now commenced, in a gingerly way, another attempt at a solution. This time the idea is to write off the most vehement and adamant of the conferees: Sens. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, and James Abourezk, D-S.D., on the side that wants permanent and rigid price controls. Sens. Dewey F. Bartlett, R-Ola., and J. Bennett Johnston, D-La., among those who want no controls at all on new gas. Perhaps it will be possible to construct a majority somewhere in the middle; that, at any rate, is the hope on which the whole energy bill is now riding.

In this part of the country, it's generally assumed that gas pricing is a simple tug-of-war between the major oil companies and the consumers. That's wrong. The most effective opposition to the present bill is coming from the thousands of smaller producers and dealers—the independents—who fear that the bill would hurt them and favor the big companies.

They have a point. Present federal controls affect only the price of gas that crosses state

lines. The present federal ceiling is \$1.48 per thousand cubic feet, and Mr. Carter proposes lifting it to \$1.75. But in the unregulated intrastate market, the price is up around \$2. The energy bill would extend the controls to all gas, including the intrastate markets. For the producers who sell in those intrastate markets, it would mean a roll-back. Offshore, where very big companies do most of the drilling, the gas is automatically under federal controls. But onshore, most of the new gas goes to the unregulated market, and most of the producers are the independents. They aren't as rich as the major companies. But they are very numerous, and far more influential in Congress.

Price is only part of the quarrel. Under controls, the top price would go only to newly discovered gas. How do you define newly discovered gas—as opposed to gas from a new well in a known field? The question is fairly easy to resolve in offshore drilling. It's much harder onshore, where many of the independents make a highly risky living by finding the pockets of gas that bigger companies have missed in their sweeps through the fields.

* * *

A sensible compromise would not try to roll back prices. It would encourage producers to keep exploring in old fields onshore, as well as new fields offshore. It would protect consumers from sudden jolts in price—but it would keep the ceilings moving steadily upward until the price was floating free. It would also provide standby protection against emergencies and panics, by permitting the price to move by only a given percentage in any one year.

The principle of deregulated price would be balanced with the principle of change that is gradual and predictable, rather than sharp and disruptive. But to write that compromise, Congress will have to take the bill away from the zealots who would rather have no bill at all than one that displeased them in any respect.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Saudi Public Executions

If Britain and the United States were asked to draw up a new universal convention they would no doubt rewrite substantial portions of the Koran. But no one has asked them, and it is not in their power to dispute principles which they may dislike but which are respected by many millions of people. Thus there is no international convention forbidding the death penalty or stipulating what type of sexual conduct shall be judged illegal. If a state, in this case Saudi Arabia, both treats adultery as a serious offense

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 4, 1903

NEW YORK—Four transatlantic steamers were held up here yesterday for want of coal. The Teutonic, the Amsterdam, the St. Paul and the Molte, all of which were scheduled to sail today, were unable to secure a full allowance of fuel and consequently could not get to sea. They will probably get off tomorrow or Saturday. This is said to be the first time great transatlantic steamers have been delayed on this side of the ocean for want of coal.

Fifty Years Ago

February 4, 1928

LONDON—While London opinion welcomes the declaration attributed to Secretary of State Kellogg that the United States would be willing to sign a worldwide treaty abolishing submarines, it is recognized here that such a move for many years will be outside the realm of practical diplomacy. It is recognized, however, that neither France nor Italy will relinquish any position of advantage that they think is advantageous to their cause and defense.



Lack of Good Faith in Mideast Peace Talks

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The U.S. government is baffled and even exasperated by the Israeli government's decision to push ahead with the settlement of its people in the disputed territory of the West Bank on the eve of President Sadat's visit to Washington.

This is true, not only of the highest officials in the White House and the State Department, but of Israel's strongest supporters in the Congress and the press. Publicly, the Carter administration is avoiding open criticism of Prime Minister Begin, but privately officials here are asking whether Begin is being wilfully provocative or whether he is "indifferent, helpless, or duplicitous."

At the same time, President Carter has invited Sadat here in order to tell him that the United States cannot help arrange a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East unless it has the trust of both sides, and unless Sadat advises Washington of his intentions and moderates his public diplomacy.

A Mess

So for the moment, things are in a bit of a mess, and the immediate problem is to restore a measure of good faith. This does not exist now in the view of officials here who complain that they are constantly being surprised by sudden actions in both Jerusalem and Cairo and are then expected to repair the damage.

The detailed and written U.S. government record of what it thinks it was told by Begin, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and other Israeli officials about the emplacement of "settlements" on the West Bank differs widely from the account being circulated by the Israeli government.

For example, officials here now estimate that there are not six or eight settlements in dispute, as Jerusalem has said, but 13, that some of the "military" settlements are actually civilian settlements, and that there are now approximately 9,000 people in their encampments. All this is challenged by Israeli officials here. But obviously these are factual questions that can easily be checked, rather than disputed every day to the detriment of U.S.-Israeli relations.

The detailed and written U.S. government record of what it thinks it was told by Begin, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and other Israeli officials about the emplacement of "settlements" on the West Bank differs widely from the account being circulated by the Israeli government.

According to this view, he is genuinely trying for a comprehensive settlement, but is stuck with his past promise to settle Sana'a and Juba, and, torn by political dissension, is trying to get both "peace and land" and covering up his "settlements" by giving them different names.

Whatever the explanation, it is clear that Israel has certainly not strengthened its position with the administration or in Congress just when Sadat is returning to the controversial "settlements" and leaving it to Sadat to take responsibility for breaking off the talks.

In sharp contrast to the argument frequently found elsewhere in Africa, Comoro government officials discuss their difficulties with candor and relative frankness. In their appeal for international help one senses a genuine desire to be taught how to manage and develop an economy more than just one of being given money.

If the fishing offshore is "no good," this is probably due to the complete lack of equipment. Dog-bait canoes are hardly suitable for fishing on an industrial scale. Far from being closed, the three hotels on Grande Comore, although perhaps not thriving, are clean, friendly and serve excellent cuisine. Mr. Lamb may not have found a working telephone, but he can be assured that in Moroni one can obtain a clear connection to any West European country

say. Yet he is asking that 300,000 Arabs accept permanent supervision of them by Israeli troops."

Some officials here, noting the contradictory statements on what Israeli officials and U.S. officials have said about the "settlements," are now urging the Israeli government to make an official statement before the weekend on precisely what has been settled and where and by whom, and what its intentions are about these and other settlements in the future.

The view here is that this would at least end the controversy to proceed on the basis of a considered statement of Israeli policy, and put an end to the rumors and leaks, each of which is a drop of poison in the relations of the three nations.

Finally, the only nations benefiting from this dispute are the states that have opposed the Sadat-Begin talks from the start. Everybody's talking around here about getting the talks "back on the track," but for the moment, nobody seems to know where the track is.

The fight against unemployment translated into a big rise in the minimum wage rate. This will greatly increase unemployment among teenagers. The labor reform bill (HR 9410, S 1828) would give to the National Labor Relations Board powers which would be used by unions to extract larger wage increases.

The passion for the consumer translates into increased price supports for milk resulting in a six-cent increase a gallon cut imports on inexpensive shoes, which translates into higher-price shoes a restriction on color TV sets which will raise domestic price by 16 per cent. And a boost in the sugar price of four cents a pound.

Although Congress beat down Carter's arrant deal with the shippers and maritime unions to double the use of U.S. shipping in importing oil would fleece consumers by \$4 million a year, which is a very high return on the \$100,000 investment.

But the administration has coped with both problems with some skill. It has significantly changed public opinion, not by the bravura of the President's speeches, but by a patient, well-plotted and continuous series of briefings, meetings and grass-roots conferences, involving leaders of business, labor and civic opinion. Republicans as well as Democrats.

The State Department alone arranged for more than 300 such sessions around the country. And as Hamilton Jordan, who directed the grass-roots operation for the White House, has said, their success stemmed from much the same source as the Carter presidential campaign: the cumulative effect of many small face-to-face meetings which drew little national publicity, produced commitment which could be translated into effective support—measures, this time, in expressions to senators from key constituents, not in convention votes.

The handling of the Senate by both the State Department and the White House has been skillful. Serious heed was given to legislators' suggestions on timing and tactics. In the end, substantive changes proposed by the Senate will be incorporated into the treaty texts. As one senior White House aide said, referring to the Senate majority and minority leaders, "We're very happy if they've called the Byrd-Baker treaties, just as long as we get them passed."

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There is an almost overwhelming temptation to contrast the adroitness of this performance with the blunders that have marred the administration's handling of its energy legislation. Even now, there would be a better chance of rescuing that legislation if someone in authority would say, "It can be called the Jackson-Lang-Ashley Energy Bill; it doesn't have to be known to history as the divine writ which Alaskan oil will be given a historical trip around the world before going to its fiery death."

Prof. Brown reminds us of the unemployment figures which are the fuel of so much administration rhetoric are grossly misleading. This is so because of law that requires anyone who wants food stamps and is between 18 and 65 to register for employment. There is a similar provision respecting other welfare programs, such as Aid to Dependent Children. Now 90 per cent of those who declare themselves to be unemployed have no intention of working. They do have the effect of swelling the unemployment figure 2 points.

Thus we exert ourselves to do a fictitious figure, and a play exactly the wrong remedy. We need to shrink the public sector, decentralize the increase in the money supply, reduce the minimum wage. Come to think of it, a new president and a new Congress would be a satisfactory beginning.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman: John Hay Whitney

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International Herald Tribune, Inc., 222 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016. Daily except Sunday. \$2.50 a copy. \$25.00 a year.

Le Directeur de la publication: Walter W. Thier

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THE ART MARKET

Some Auctions Take On a New Look

By Soulen Melikian

PARIS (IHT)—French auctioneering groups are beginning to put together sales of 18th and 20th-century paintings with catalogues in which each work is given a two-line entry.

Cataloguing, however brief, was until recently reserved for works of a high order or by well-known artists. It is now reaching the lower aesthetic and financial strata of art.

Surprisingly, prices at these sales, which compare with the more numerous run-of-the-mill auctions held at Sotheby's and Christie's, tend to be higher.

Wednesday, one of these new-look auctions was conducted by Antoine Ader assisted by three experts, André Pacetti, Philippe Marchéna and Patrice Jeannelle.

Deceptive Title

Despite the deceptive catalogue title "Tableaux Modernes," the sale started with works of the early romantic period—1830 to 1850—included a vast number of pictures executed in the last third of the 1800s and had only a sprinkling of "modern" paintings.

The romantic-period works, which are known to a wide public, sold extremely well. They fetched prices asked in the trade, if not higher.

One of the most pleasant pieces was the portrait of a young woman in wash and gouache, dated 1838 and signed by the artist, Eugène François Devéria. He specialized in pretty, fairly conventional portraits of young women in fashionable attire, the majority being intended for lithography. He was more an illustrator than a painter.

The portrait makes it clear that he took greater interest in the lovely folds of muslin taffeta on the velvet of a settee than in the bland and conventional sitter's face. He was admired by Balzac, who made frequent references to his work, and he is a symbol of upper-middle-class taste in the days of the période romantique. These tastes have not changed very much. Within seconds, the portrait rose to 2,900 francs, paid by a private buyer.

Unknown Artist
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Expert-dealer Marcel Lecomte's broad grin when he got them for 4,760 francs suggested that he got a bargain.

Other good buys were drawings by the Swiss impressionist Félix Vallotton. A woman in the nude arranging her hair brought 1,300 francs and a naked figure seen three-quarters, 1,220 francs.

Both were bought by the Galerie du Théâtre, a Geneva gallery.

Best Deals

The best deals, however, were to be found among the works that were sold out of context. One of the best naive landscapes, 43 by 66 centimeters, I remember seeing at auction, probably by a French painter of 1860-1870, went for a mere 812 francs. The professionals in the room were not interested.

Nor were they in the mood for contemporary art. It was a common mistake to lump it together with 19th-century painting and its 20th-century offshoots.

His three-quarters profile sketch of an aging slightly wavy Lorette was knocked down at only 1,300 francs.

Low Price

This low price may partly be because one of his most important buyers has retired from the market. But it is largely because a handful of hard-nosed dealers and a café-society crowd at the auctions will look at Devéria but not Guy.

Nor will they bother to look at studies in crayon by Alexandre Steinlen (1868-1923).

Steinlen was one of the best

30-year-old artist as a glossy realist, a portrayer of the more violent and sexual aspects of the jet-set life. People, vertical or horizontal, are impeccably groomed, and even the animals which occasionally appear have plusher fur than is customary. Despite this, Roberts has talent. It will be interesting to see what he does with a more sympathetic theme.

Arthur Melville, 1855-1904, Fine Arts Society, 30 New Bond Street, London W1, to Feb. 17.

Melville is a key figure of the Mayenne School of the late 19th century and one of the masters of the watercolor medium. He left a romantic life in the 1880s, visiting Egypt and India, riding horseback from Baghdad to Istanbul, later settling in London and making many long journeys to Spain, Algeria and Morocco. Especially fine, and well-represented in this icon exhibition of 80 works, organized by the Dundee Art Gallery and the Scottish Arts Council, are his large watercolors of the corridas in Spain and the canals of Venice. The exhibition will go to Stirling in March, Sheffield in April and Glasgow in May.

All Is Safely Gathered In, Tate Gallery, Millbank, London S.W.1, to Feb. 26.

Following its successful public appeal for funds to buy George Stubbs' "Haymarket" and "Raspers," the museum has mounted them as the centerpiece of a show of British painting on the theme of the harvest. The earliest work is the "Hilly Landscape with a Harvest Field" by George Lambert (1780-1785), and there are four of the Shoreham harvest scenes by Samuel Palmer (1805-1881).

Harry Seager, Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies Street, London W1, to March 11.

This exhibition of large graphic drawings, "The Wrestling Series," is by one of the most significant young sculptors at work in England today. They are inspired by the mass in movement of the wrestlers and the audience at a match (Seager was a professional wrestler). He translates the brute strength of the sport into elegant, formal and complex constructions of clear and sandblasted glass and wood of extreme precision. Both drawings and sculpture have gratifying power.

Gustave Courbet/Cityscape Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1, to March 18.

The Comptoir exhibition is, ex-

ceptionally, a few pieces too fragile to travel, the same recently seen in Paris. The works, lent by public collections in Europe and the United States, are important to anyone interested in the development of French painting in the 19th century. Much less published, but more worthy of attention is "Cityscape 1810-1830," a loan show from America, Germany and Britain of urban themes in art. There are works by the most famous urban artists: Benton, Sloan, Hopper and Marin in America; Feininger, Dix, Gross and Kirchner in Germany and Ginner, Nash, Newington, Sickert and Lowry in England. The organizers have also rediscovered many minor artists of much quality, as well as city photographs by Cartier-Bresson, Berenice Abbott and Bill Brandt.

Arthur Melville, 1855-1904, Fine Arts Society, 30 New Bond Street, London W1, to Feb. 17.

Durand, Aberbach, Fine Art London, 17 Savile Row, London W1, to Feb. 18.

André Durand, Canadian-born and British-based, is chiefly known for vast classical allegories; often the personages in these large paintings are portraits of his friends and acquaintances. In addition, he has in the last seven years made a number of straightforward portraits, all of which are included in this latest show of his work. Best among the 20 paintings and 15 portrait drawings are those of Lord Goder (1971) Merle Park (1973) and Eleanor Robinson and a self-portrait (1977).

MAX WYKES-JOYCE,

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Januar-Februar

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von 1961-1968

ZURICH

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Bilder und Zeichnungen

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 3

| 12 Month - Stocks | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 Month - Stocks | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 Month - Stocks | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 27% 334 ACE | 2.25 | .5 | 62 | 30% | 1002 | 201-14 | 27% 544 Aeromarine | 2.22 | .22 | 20 | 40% | 408 | 410-16 | 27% 404 Aeropac | 1.40 | .22 | 22 | 40% | 230 | 227-27 | 27% 404 Aeropac | 1.40 | .22 | 22 | 40% | 230 | 227-27 | 27% 404 Aeropac | 1.40 | .22 | 22 | 40% | 230 | 227-27 | |
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Franc Drops Sharply Despite Action by Paris

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ)—For the third consecutive day, the French franc deteriorated markedly yesterday against almost all major currencies on the foreign exchange market despite actions by French monetary authorities to counter the pressure.

Against the French franc, the dollar climbed to an intraday high of 4.92 francs. It finished at 4.9050, up .66 centimes, or 14 per cent above yesterday's late rate. Over the last three days, the U.S. currency has appreciated by about 16.4 centimes, or 3.5 per cent, against the French unit.

The French central bank took several steps aimed at supporting its currency. It raised day-to-day call money rates from private entities to 8.125 per cent—its highest level this year—from 7.6 per cent. In addition, it temporarily suspended the forward discounting of medium-term bills and Treasury bonds. This meant that operators short of francs had to borrow in the open market where interest rates are very high.

The actions were interpreted as a so-called "bear squeeze," mean-

ing the cost of running a short position in francs becomes so expensive as to be almost prohibitive. One London dealer termed the moves as "strewed."

The Bank of France also intervened intermittently to steady the spot rate and it was learned that it sold nearly \$160 million.

Pressure is expected to continue next week due to the momentum that has built up ahead of the March elections, with the left threatening to make further inroads.

This type of speculative pressure could also spill over into several other vulnerable currencies, such as the Italian lira and the Swedish and Norwegian kroner. In fact, the forward discounts in these currencies have already widened, indicating an easier underlying trend.

A new feature today was heavy pressure, notably from Swiss and West German banks, on sterling. The pound hit an intraday low of \$1.9390, at which point the Bank of England may have stepped in to help its currency. It ended the day at \$1.9405, down almost 1 cent from late yesterday.

Worries about mounting labor discontent over pay limitations, especially by the coal miners and power supply workers, sparked the selling, dealers said. Funds apparently moved from Britain into Germany, one dealer said.

Elsewhere, the dollar tended to lose some ground against several main trading currencies.

Against the deutsche mark, it was only marginally down at 3.078 marks versus 2.1067. The U.S. fund fell .22 centimes against the Swiss franc to 1.9688 francs. It also slipped against the guilder and Belgian franc.

Turkey's Payments Gap Hits Record

ANKARA, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ)—Turkey's balance of payments deficit in 1977 reached a record \$2 billion, or 6.25 per cent greater than the gap in 1976, official sources said today.

Turkey's payments situation has been steadily deteriorating since 1973, when the country enjoyed a \$918-million surplus, partly because of oil price increases and partly due to a slump in exports, they pointed out.

DINES' 1978 FORECAST

Now that you've read other 1978 forecasts, read THE DINES LETTER's specific predictions!

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Why does THE DINES LETTER believe that the world is already in what they call, "The Second Great Depression"? And, "The Carter Bear Market"? What is an "Infrasession" and a "Kanikaze Top"? . . . Does THE DINES LETTER expect a bottom in 1978? How does THE DINES LETTER compare the current record-high debt margin a source of concern? . . . Has THE DINES LETTER become the First Energy Supply Crisis? . . . What does Carter's budget proposal mean? Should New York bonds be sold? . . . Which way will interest rates and bonds go? . . . Is it wise to buy textiles, shipbuilding, nickel, drugs or movie shares? . . . How about the English and Japanese markets? . . . Are diamonds a girl's best friend?

Many assume the Fed can push interest rates down to get the economy "stimulated" again. Mr. Dines challenges a new theory that lower interest rates will be impossible without triggering a monetary crisis overseas. . . . Is that what the recovery in the dollar means? . . . Does he think it is time to switch from oil to natural gas? . . . Does the stock market failures this year? . . . THE DINES LETTER has been one of the world's "superstars" on the real estate and land industry for years. Does this Letter mark a change?

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Are years ending in the digit "eight" usually good or bad years? What other seasonal characteristics at this time of the decade can be used now? Is it important that in January the market was weak?

Will there be a resurgence of inflation? . . . Mr. Dines has long warned that corporations, cities, states and even nations will go bankrupt. Has he changed his mind? . . . Will unemployment remain at record high levels? . . . Does the Dines Letter see bank failures this year? . . . THE DINES LETTER has been one of the world's "superstars" on the real estate and land industry for years. Does this Letter mark a change?

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If the Stock Mart's Too Risky Try Betting on the Dow Average

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, Feb. 3 (NYT)—One of the most frustrating things in the stock market occurs when you "know" it is going up but you do not buy because it would be just your luck to pick the one stock in 20 that would head straight down; you have called the market right again, but you are still not making money.

A solution is offered by a small, little-known company here that takes bets on which way the Dow Jones industrial average will move, cutting out risks of buying Penn Central or Equitable Funding and commissions or advisory fees.

All you have to do is telephone Christopher Hale, the stock market's Jimmy the Greek. He and his two associates here are market Lookies, employing the point spread and their wits against the punters of the world. "It's a gamble—you can't get away from that," said Mr. Hale, a 38-year-old former stock market and commodities operator who looks as if he would be as much at home in the lofty reaches of the Bank of England.

The system is to buy or sell "lumps" of the Dow Industrials, composed of 30 leading issues on the New York Stock Exchange. The minimum is two .25 units and the maximum is 1,000 units. If you buy and the market goes up, you will probably make money. You will also win if you sell and the market falls.

Like all businesses, Mr. Hale's company, Coral Industries Ltd., needs a profit margin. It creates this by making a 10-point spread between its buying and selling prices, usually straddling the current level. Last Friday, for example, the Dow closed at 764.12. Coral opened its quote Jan. 30 at 760 for sellers, 770 for buyers. If you bought,

say, 10 units at 770 and the index rose to 810 you would make 10 times \$10.

No bet last more than 30 days. "We reckon the Dow won't often move more than 50 points in a month," says Mr. Hale, noting that the relatively short period tends to keep Coral's and customers' losses from getting out of hand. It also allows Coral to keep sliding away with the spread, though Mr. Hale insists this is not the biggest factor in its profits.

"We're really relying on is that the average investor is going to be more wrong than right," he says. "The spread helps us to balance the book and gives us only enough to cover the costs.

All transactions are made by phone. The mail is considered too slow, too unreliable and in some places of dubious legality. About half of Coral's business is in the Dow Industrials, with the rest in the Financial Times industrial ordinary index of 30 British stocks. The spread for the London market is five points because of its lower level.

Coral, operating from a second-story office on fashionable Berkeley Square, began taking bets on the Financial Times index in 1964, adding the Dow in 1967. It did not attract much interest, however, until the 1970s, and even now only about 100 customers of the 6,000 on its books are active at any one time.

Most customers are brokers or others with close ties to the market, some hedging positions in options or stocks. Swiss money managers are frequent players.

Coral Index, owned by a company that also has a chain of betting shops for horse players, has not yet had a losing year, though there have been a few in which it only broke even.

Last year it made about \$760,000.珊瑚的股票。珊瑚的股票也很活跃，上涨了3/4到22 3/8，尽管在它的收益上有所增加，因为它的股票被归类为一种结果。

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*Overcoming Veteran Rivals, Physical Handicap***Austria's Soelkner, 19, Wins Slalom in Upset**

By Samuel Abt

ARMED PARTEN-BERGEN, West Germany, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Nineteen-year-old Soelkner of Austria chose a place to win her first major international race as she captured women's slalom today at the World Championships of Alpine skiing here.

In a big upset, Soelkner won the two runs in a combined time of 1 minute 24 seconds and 100ths of a second, 48 hundredths of a second faster than Pamela Behr of West Germany, another surprise medalist.

Her veteran Monika Kaserer of Austria was third, 52 hundredths of a second behind the winner. Perrine Pelein and Fabienne Serrat, both of France, fourth and fifth. Hanini Wenzel of Liechtenstein, the defending world champion in the slalom and the only one of the World Cup circuit, was sixth.

Soelkner's victory was startling a number of reasons, including her skiing record and her medical history.

Fourteenth in World Cup slalom competition last season and 18th this season, she did not start high until after her 19th birthday, the day before Christmas.

In the last four races she third, ninth and fifth, in addition to a fall.

Walks With Limp

For her medical history, she has been with her left leg a little more than a quarter of an inch shorter than her right, which keeps her walk with a limp. Six years ago, doctors advised her to discontinue all sports because of the strain they place on her hip joint, despite the special shoes she wears for skiing. Though the doctors warned she might be permanently disabled, she refused to quit.

When the Austrian national would not let her remain member of the team's responsibility in case of injury, Soelkner tried to be blasé about victory even though many of 10,000 spectators saw her whip poles into the air with joy.

ger Dies in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 3 (AP).—Ten Hill, 27, a star of the amateur basketball team here, a woman passenger were fatally injured Wednesday when car swerved into an oncoming car in a suburb of Stockholm, played for Texas Western, played his college days.

Baseball, Oilman Try Again to Shift the A's

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Efforts to allow the Oakland Athletics to be sold and moved to another city before the baseball season opens are continuing on a coast-to-coast basis, despite the fact that deal apparently fell through days ago.

Were in New York yesterday, Alvin Davis, the Denver oilman trying to buy the A's, was urged by Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn and Lee MacPhail, American League president, to keep the door ajar."

In Oakland today, Charles Kilmer, the A's owner, was rechecked to meet with Bob Nahas, agent of the Oakland Coliseum, regarding the 10 years remaining on the A's lease. Further failure to get out of the lease is what forced Davis on Jan. 23 to cancel his offer to close the A's.

Yesterday, though, Davis agreed to stay in the ball game, even though the season opener is less than 10 weeks away.

Heavy Pressures

After their informal lunch, Kilmer reported that Davis said there were heavy pressures from him because of the Triple A (the Denver Bears) and Oakland and the City of Denver, he said he'd do his best to open the door after if he could. "We don't have any more annual conferences," MacPhail said, "but we have not given up. We are still hopeful that something can be worked out."

ld Pro Havlicek' Job for Marevich's East All-Star

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—A durable guard-forward who completed in his 18th and National Basketball Association season, was named yesterday as coach of the New Orleans Jazz to replace injured Pete Maravich in Sunday's All-Star Game in Atlanta.

Havlicek, the NBA's leading star this season, premier showman of the New Orleans Jazz, voted one of the starters in the Eastern Conference squad, be sidelined at least a week with a knee injury suffered yesterday night.

The 37-year-old Havlicek, who danced last Sunday that he would retire after this season, appearing in his 13th Star Game, going the league and shared by Bill Chamberlain and Bob Cousy.

"I can think of no player who qualifies the meaning of All-star more than Havlicek," O'Neil said. "He is truly one of greatest players in the history of our league, and it is fitting that he make an appearance in this game in his NBA season."

when her time was announced after the second run.

"I went all out and didn't worry about tactics," she said. "I regarded it as just another race and skied it that way. It was

only when I finished the second run and everybody started to embrace me that I stopped regarding it as just another race."

She was fastest in the first run down the course, 1.003 feet long

with a drop of 522 feet. The first run was through 50 gates and the second through 51 on a course slowed by wet, heavy snow that fell all day but did not hinder visibility.

Tried to Relax

Behr, 21, was second after the first run and held on to that ranking despite a strong effort, the fastest second run, by Kaserer. Behr, who said she "had tried to relax between the runs and not think about the race," has been in World Cup competition since 1972, with no great distinction. She was fifth in the slalom at the 1976 Olympic Games and 10th in the disciplines at the 1974 World Championships.

For Kaserer, 25, it was another workmanlike job in a long career of such achievements. A World Cup skier since 1969, she has not been ranked lower than fourth overall since 1972, except for an off year in 1975, when she was ninth.

Once again the Austrian team had a bring-up day, with its four skiers in the top 20. The least of them today, Annemarie Moeser-Proch, finished 10th after a marvelous demonstration of balance when her ski ran apart in the second run and she nearly fell backwards. Somehow she kept upright and stayed herself.

Bad Day for U.S.

This was a dreary day for the U.S. team. After seeming to have problems with her balance in both runs, Cindy Nelson finished 20th in the field of 74 starters and 43 finishers.

That was the good news for fans of the team. The bad news was that Nelson was the only finisher, as Becky Dorsey spilled in the first run, Christin Cooper fell in her second run and Vicki Fleckenstein missed a gate in her.

The U.S. team was hurt by the loss of Abby Fisher, who pulled a ligament in her left ankle in slalom training this week and will be out of action two weeks. Fisher had been racing well in recent World Cup slaloms and was expected to finish high here.

Women's Slalom

| | Austria | U.S. | Gold | Silver | Bronze |
|------------------------------|---------|------|------|--------|--------|
| 1. Soelkner | 1:30.35 | | | | |
| 2. Behr, W. Germany | 1:31.39 | | | | |
| 3. Kaserer, Austria | 1:31.37 | | | | |
| 4. Pelein, France | 1:31.47 | | | | |
| 5. Serrat, France | 1:31.75 | | | | |
| 6. Wenzel, Austria | 1:31.77 | | | | |
| 7. Morend, Switzerland | 1:31.93 | | | | |
| 8. Gordan, Italy | 1:31.97 | | | | |
| 9. Glanzeder, W. Germany | 1:32.00 | | | | |
| 10. Moeser-Proch, W. Germany | 1:32.43 | | | | |

World Alpine Medals

| | Austria | U.S. | Gold | Silver | Bronze |
|---------------|---------|------|------|--------|--------|
| Austria | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweden | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West Germany | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liechtenstein | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

HIGH ON VICTORY—First-time titlist Lea Soelkner, 19, winner of slalom title, is hoisted aloft by 24th-place Pamela Behr (right) and 3d-place Monika Kaserer.



DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelein (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

United Press International.

Kilmer Interested in Leaving Redskins for Allen and Rams

By Nancy Scannell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Kilmer, the Washington Redskins' quarterback, said yesterday that it is "no secret" he would want to play for George Allen, his former coach here, if Allen wanted him on the Los Angeles Rams.

The Oakland Coliseum wants half the Giant home dates to be played in Oakland and seeks a change in the name of the team to the Bay Area Giants instead of just San Francisco.

With it, it would accept a settlement of the A's lease and enable Allen to accept Davis's \$12.5-million purchase offer.

The Giants themselves are willing to accept whatever the two cities decide.

Nahas points to the success of the Golden State Warriors in basketball, who changed their name from San Francisco to Golden State when they moved into the indoor arena portion of the Coliseum in 1971. They draw well from both sides of the bay.

Kilmer Interested in Leaving Redskins for Allen and Rams

By Nancy Scannell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Buddy Kilmer, the Washington Redskins' quarterback, said yesterday that it is "no secret" he would want to play for George Allen, his former coach here, if Allen wanted him on the Los Angeles Rams.

But Kilmer added, he is under contract with Washington for another year and "I plan on being with the Redskins until then," he said.

Asked if he has thought of retiring at the end of the season when his contract is up, Kilmer said: "It's too tough to answer. I can't speculate. You never know when an injury might put you out. That's why I've always signed just one-year contracts."

Kilmer said the expanded schedule will probably require some clubs to carry a third quarterback.

"It's no secret that I want to play for George," the 38-year-old veteran of seven seasons with the Redskins, by telephone from Florida. "I know his program and I know he's going to win."

Kilmer was acquired from New Orleans in the first trade Allen made on taking over the Washington helmet.

"It's no secret that I want to play for him, but... I have a lot of respect for Jack Pardee [Washington's new coach]," Kilmer said.

The quarterback said he has not talked with Allen about the possibility of joining him in Los Angeles.

At a press conference after joining the Rams, Allen said there were "some Redskins I'd like to have." Asked if Kilmer might be one, he responded: "He might be."

Allen then noted his desire to have a veteran quarterback to augment younger quarterbacks Pat Haden and Vince Ferragamo—especially now that the regular

Flyer and nine other yachts called at Rio de Janeiro's Yacht Club at the end of a run from Auckland, New Zealand, the third leg of the race.

Flyer placed second in corrected time for the Auckland-Rio leg, coming in behind Goliath of France but ahead of Disque d'Or of Switzerland, ADC Accor of England, Neptune of

France, King's Legend of England, Thalia of Holland, Great Britain II of England and Concorde of Great Britain.

The race's fourth and final leg—to Portsmouth, England, begins Feb. 26.

Evert Signs With L.A.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The Los Angeles Strings of World Team Tennis have signed Chris Evert to a contract. The terms were not disclosed. Evert led the Phoenix Racquets to the Western Division title in 1976 and 1977.

Evert has signed with the Los Angeles Strings of World Team Tennis for 1978.

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